Longest String Chain (View)

You are given an array of `words` where each word consists of lowercase English letters.

$word_A$ is a **predecessor** of $word_B$ if and only if we can insert **exactly one** letter anywhere in $word_A$ **without changing the order of the other characters** to make it equal to $word_B$.

- For example, `"abc"` is a **predecessor** of `"abac"`, while `"cba"` is not a **predecessor** of `"bcad"`.

A **word chain** is a sequence of words $[word_1, word_2, ..., word_k]$ with $k >= 1$, where $word_1$ is a **predecessor** of $word_2$, $word_2$ is a **predecessor** of $word_3$, and so on. A single word is trivially a **word chain** with $k == 1$.

Return *the **length** of the **longest possible word chain** with words chosen from the given list of* `words`.

Example 1:

```
Input: words = ["a","b","ba","bca","bda","bdca"]

Output: 4

Explanation: One of the longest word chains is ["a","ba","bda","bdca"].
```

Example 2:

```
Input: words = ["xbc","pcxbcf","xb","cxbc","pcxbc"]

Output: 5

Explanation: All the words can be put in a word chain ["xb", "xbc", "cxbc",
"pcxbc", "pcxbcf"].
```

Example 3:

```
Input: words = ["abcd","dbqca"]

Output: 1

Explanation: The trivial word chain ["abcd"] is one of the longest word chains.

["abcd","dbqca"] is not a valid word chain because the ordering of the letters is
changed.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= words.length <= 1000`
- `1 <= words[i].length <= 16`
- `words[i]` only consists of lowercase English letters.